

(02)
[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 2nd February, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 27th January, says
that Burma has been annexed, but
that Government has not yet been

Annexation of Burma.

able to restore order there. Disturbances have broken out throughout the country, several pretenders have appeared on the scene, and crowds of people have gathered together around them. Even the Burman ministers, with whose aid the administration has been conducted since Theebaw's deposition, have changed front. Some of them seem to be in intrigue with the rebels, and some have expressly recommended the elevation of a new Burman prince to the throne. The worst of it is that the heroic measures adopted by Government with a view to suppress the rebellion have only aggravated the evil. The jails have been filled with prisoners and many people have even been killed. The departure of the British Government from its usual policy of kindness and conciliation is incomprehensible. The thing is that

Circulation,
415 copies.

the Conservatives, feeling that they are not likely to hold office long, are in a hurry to carry out annexation. But it is unwise to be in a hurry in such an important matter. The *Sudhā* is of opinion that a native prince had better be placed on the throne in deference to the feelings of the Burman nation.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khāndwa), of the 27th January, says that Burma has been occupied by the British army and Theebaw deported to Madras. The annexation proclamation has been published, but still the country is in an unsettled state: disturbances are prevalent, and it is rumoured that one Burman nobleman was lately blown from a gun. It is surprising that the Burmans, who are fighting for their country, religion, and independence, are stigmatized as rebels by British invaders. *O tempora! O mores!* A body of Burmans lately defeated a detachment of British troops, killing Major Robinson. Can these men be dacoits? Reinforcements are going to Burma, and the Viceroy himself was to leave Rangoon on the 1st February for Mandalay.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Vritta Dhārā* (Dhār), of the 21st January, received on the 28th idem, referring to the outbreak of disturbances in Burma, observes that the annexation of the country has not proved to be so easy as had been originally supposed. Now some British officers are of opinion that the pacification of the country is impossible without much expense and trouble, and that, consequently, native rule should be re-established there. Native newspapers have all along urged the maintenance of Burman rule in vain. If the Viceroy, who shortly pays a visit to the country, arrives at the same conclusion, there will be some difficulty in giving effect to it, as a proclamation for annexation has been already issued. The measure would, no doubt, at once restore order, but would be injurious to British prestige.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 27th January, says that

Circulation,
885 copies.

Income-tax.

Lord Dufferin's arrival in this country has been a signal for an outbreak of calamities. A very Pandora's box of them seems to have been opened. One calamity has followed another. Disastrous earthquakes occurred in Kashmir. Bengal severely suffered from inundations and the scarcity of food. There was a failure of crops in Behar owing to drought. The Mahārājas of Kashmir and Mysore left this country in disgust for a happier abode in paradise. Difficulties arose on the frontier and the Burmese kingdom was destroyed. Now an income-tax has been introduced. The people are to make over their hard-earned earnings to the Viceroy, otherwise they will be stigmatised as disloyal! Shame! Shame! What becomes of the immense revenues already raised from the people that it has been found necessary to burden them with additional taxation to meet the cost of the defences of the frontier? Does the entire revenue go into the pockets of Civilians? The public services and the learned professions have now also been brought under the meshes of taxation. The levy of the income-tax from legal practitioners will be specially objectionable, as they already pay one tax. Again, the question is how will their incomes be assessed. They will have to bribe the assessors in order to escape being over-assessed. Natives are really a very patient people and silently put up with every evil. But there is a limit beyond which one's patience cannot be tried. Natives had better migrate, bag and baggage, to some distant island, or even seek refuge in death from their sufferings, leaving this country to Civilians and Anglo-Indians. (The same paper publishes a picture, in which an Englishman is represented as shearing a sheep. The Englishman represents Government and the sheep India, and the two blades of the shears are called the License-tax and the Income-tax).

The *Mulla Dopdāza* (Lahore), of the 25th January, says that

Circulation,
700 copies.

The same.

at the time of his arrival at Bombay Lord Dufferin promised to do many

things for promoting the welfare of the people and follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. But events show that his speech was all empty talk. On the eve of his departure, Lord Ripon took care to advise his successor to have the best interests of the country at heart, but his good advice seems to have had no effect on Lord Dufferin. It fell on the new Viceroy like water on a greasy jar. His Excellency was struck by the outward magnificence of Native States and his mouth watered. Burma was the first victim of his greed, next Bhopál suffered, and now his eye has fallen on Kashmír. If he remains some time more here, the country will have nothing left. India is as quiet as a sheep and readily submits to shearing. Government is now ready, knife in hand, to flay her alive. (The same paper publishes two pictures, in one of which India, in the shape of a sheep, is represented as being devoured by a wolf called Income-tax, and in the other as being flayed alive).

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 30th January, is at one with the *Civil and Military Gazette* in thinking that Government has not been well advised in taxing small incomes. The imposition of the tax on the poorer classes will produce widespread discontent, while the revenue derived from them will be small. The *Gazette* is right in saying that incomes up to Rs. 120 a month should be exempt. The *Shafiq* then finds fault with Government for not giving the native community an opportunity for criticizing the Bill. An Urdu translation of the Bill has not yet been published. The *Madras Mail* justly censures Sir Auckland Colvin for his empty professions of sympathy with the poorer classes and his idle talk about the retrenchment of public expenditure. If he is really desirous of improving the condition of the exchequer, he should set an example to other officers by reducing his own pay.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 26th January, is of opinion that as a license-tax was already levied from traders, and Anglo-Indian

officers suffer much loss from the depreciation of the rupee, it would have been better if the Government of India had re-imposed the cotton import duties or again increased the salt-tax. Neither of these measures would have evoked much opposition. The income-tax should have been reserved for future emergencies. The *Koh* condemns the reduction of the limit of minimum taxable income for Government officials, and observes that, on the contrary, the limit originally fixed for them at Rs. 1,200 a year should have been also conceded to men in the service of private companies and firms. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is right in protesting against the imposition of the tax on small incomes.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 25th January, says that the British Government can

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same.

be only justified in realizing the cost of the actual administration from the native population. Any expenditure necessary for the protection of the country against a foreign invasion should be found by Government itself, if it desires to maintain its rule here. However, if it desired to meet the additional military expenditure by taxation, it should have increased the duty on liquor. It would have killed two birds with one stone in that case. The requisite sum of money would have been easily obtained without creating any popular discontent, and the use of liquor would have been also checked to some extent. But the thing is that an increase in the duty would have affected the profits of English wine-merchants and would have chiefly fallen on Anglo-Indians, and, of course, this could not be acceptable to Government. The deficit in the finances could also have been met by holding lotteries, which would have yielded a large amount without producing the least dissatisfaction.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 27th January, says

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

Reduction in the limit of minimum taxable incomes for Government servants.

that exception was taken in some quarters to the distinction made between Government servants and traders in the Income Tax Bill, and that

the result is that the standard of minimum taxable income in the case of the former has been also reduced. It is folly to criticise the proceedings of a despotic and wilful Government, because criticism tends to irritate it and does more harm than good. (The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, Lahore, of the 30th January, in commenting upon the same subject, regrets to say that the Select Committee has withdrawn the concession made to official classes in the original draft instead of extending it to the servants of private companies, as was desired by the press. It is a mistake to tax small incomes, because in that case the minimum of revenue is obtained at the expense of the maximum of popular discontent.)

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 28th January, says that some persons urge that at least the same limit of minimum taxable income that has been fixed in England (£120) should have been adopted by the Government of India, although this country is much poorer than England. There can be hardly two opinions as to the propriety of the proposal, but India is not England. Every English borough is represented in Parliament, while this country has not a single representative in that august assembly. Natives can scarcely hope to obtain equal rights and privileges with Englishmen in the next hundred years.

The same paper says that it has been suggested in some quarters that volunteers should be exempted from the payment of the income-tax. The proposal would lead to an entire exemption of Europeans, because a large proportion of them are already volunteers, and the rest would lose no time in enlisting themselves. Lord Lytton committed a great injustice in exempting his countrymen from the license-tax. But Lord Dufferin would add insult to injury if his Lordship made an exemption in their favour on such a slender pretext.

The *Koh-i-Nār* (Lahore), of the 28th January, regrets to say that the Select Committee, instead of raising the limit of minimum taxable income in the case of servants of private companies, has also lowered the limit for Government officials to Rs. 500 a year. But the servants of companies do not enjoy the same advantages as their brethren in the public service. They receive no pensions from their masters nor do they have an opportunity of obtaining extra perquisites. Hence they are entitled to greater indulgence. Those among them whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 a month should be exempted from the income-tax, even if Government is not prepared to accord the same concession to its servants as it originally intended to do.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper says that the income-tax is not heavy in itself, but that it is necessary to make satisfactory arrangements for its assessment. The assessment of the license-tax was generally left by tahsildars to lambardars, zaildars, patwáris, and other persons of this class, who did not make fair and equitable assessments.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 26th January, urges that the income-tax should be also imposed on prostitutes. The measure would not only be a source of income to Government, but would also tend to check the increase of such women.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th January, says that there is a standing order of the Government of India to the effect that a public servant who is heavily involved in debt owing to his extravagance should be punished by his superior officer. Referring to this order, an English newspaper has pertinently suggested that the Viceroy and his Councillors should be required to make good the deficit in the finances, for which they are entirely responsible. The motto of the Government

Circulation,
275 copies.

of India is—"Do as I say and not as I do." It is ready to see the mote in other people's eyes, but does not see the beam in its own.

The same paper states that it has been expressly declared that the duty on salt will be again raised as soon as a large increase has taken place in the consumption of the condiment, in order that an increase in the tax may yield considerable additional revenue! Hence the people should be on their guard and should not accustom themselves to an increased use of salt. Now that the Russians have approached within a measurable distance of the Indian frontier, a tax will be levied even on air in due course.

Circulation,
782 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, says that Lady Dufferin's Fund is a perfect god-send to this country, and that the scheme will not only alleviate the sufferings of women, but will also tend to improve the general health of the population, praises the Countess of Dufferin for the establishment of the Fund, and appeals to the well-to-do classes to come forward with liberal subscriptions.

The same paper, of the 28th January, in a supplement, publishes a full account of the meeting of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Branch of the National Association, Allahabad. and Oudh Branch of the National Association which took place at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on the 23rd idem, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. His Honor's and other gentlemen's speeches and the Resolutions passed on the occasion are also given.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th January, gives a brief account of the public meeting held at the Hume School, Etāwah, on the 19th January, to promote the objects of the National Association. Mr. J. H. Fisher, Magistrate, presided and explained

the objects of the Association. Donations to the amount of Rs. 4,203, including Rs. 500 contributed by Mr. Fisher himself, were subscribed on the spot, and subscriptions aggregating Rs. 230 a year were promised by 40 persons.

The *Rozánah* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, says that the Female Mission dispensaries lately established at Lucknow are very beneficial to native women, but that there is one thing highly objectionable about them. Lady Doctors in charge, before dispensing medicines to patients, read out and explain to them passages from some religious book. This practice prevents the institutions from becoming as popular as they otherwise would be. It may be hoped that Lady Dufferin's scheme for the supply of female medical aid will be free from this objection.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th January, says that native publications are not well advised in criticizing Lord Dufferin's proceedings in strong language. He has already, during the first year of his administration, forced a permanent Resident on Kashmír, degraded Sadiq Hasan, annexed Burma, and imposed the income-tax. This clearly shows that his policy is one of high-handedness and repression, and therefore the Native Press should, during his tenure of office, act upon the doctrine that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts and refrain from finding fault with his Government, lest he may renew the Gagging Act, as has been already suggested by some Anglo-Indian newspapers.

Circulation,
275 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rafis-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 25th January, argues that the fees levied from pleaders and mukhtárs every year at the time of the renewal of their certificates are unjustifiable and press severely on the poorer men among them. The fees should be abolished,

Circulation,
400 copies.

or levied once for all at the time of their first enrolment, as is done in the case of High Court pleaders.

The *Alam-i-Tanzir* (Cawnpore), of the 1st February, says that it appears from a Calcutta newspaper that, on the retirement of Sir Richard Garth, the Honorable Bábú

Mr. Justice Romesh Chander Mitter of the Calcutta High Court.

Romesh Chander Mitter will not be appointed to officiate as Chief Justice. The *Alam* then refers to the reduction of the standard of age for the Civil Service Examination, and observes that natives are mistaken in thinking that Government will fully carry out in time of peace the Royal proclamation of 1858, which was issued with a view to check the Mutiny and restore order.

Circulation,
335 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 27th January, writing from Bareilly, complains that the present Collector of that district does not observe the rules for the recruitment of the public service. Since his arrival in Bareilly he has not given a single vacancy to a Middle-Class Examination certificate-holder.

Circulation,
375 copies

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, received on the 29th idem, in an article written in facetious style, represents the Viceroy as animated by a love of show and pomp in holding the Delhi Camp of Exercise, and argues that His Excellency was not justified in unnecessarily spending money on the Camp at a time of such financial pressure.

Circulation,
430 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 26th January, complains that, on the 17th idem, a European soldier, while drunk, attacked several respectable natives at Quetta, and that a police official, who was present on the occasion, did not interfere through fear. Such unfortunate incidents occur frequently, but no measures have yet been taken to check the evil.

Natives attacked by European soldiers at Quetta.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 26th January, endeavours to

Circulation,
182 copies.

Rules for the payment
of postage for privileged
newspapers.

show that the rules for the payment of postage for privileged newspapers in advance for the quarter are very objectionable. In the first place, editors are unable to make any alteration in the number of copies during the quarter. Secondly, if any newspaper is stopped before the expiration of the quarter, no refund is granted to its editor. Thirdly, suppose an editor had paid postage in advance up to the end of January last, but he was unable to issue a January number during the last month owing to one cause or another: if he desires to send copies of the number in February, the post-office will not receive them. Surely nothing could be more unjust than this.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th January,

Circulation,
275 copies.

Registration fee for let-
ters and the postage on
parcels.

urges that the registration fee for letters should be reduced to one anna, and that the postage on parcels should be also reduced. A parcel not exceeding ten tolas should not be charged more than two annas. Owing to the present high scale of postage parcels are generally sent by railway.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, urges

Circulation,
732 copies.

Minimum commission
for money-orders.

a reduction in the minimum commission fixed for money-orders. The minimum charge is two annas, and is felt as heavy when only one or two rupees have to be remitted. Small remittances are sent very largely in payment of the price of newspapers and medicines. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that, if the commission were reduced, the post-office would suffer no loss in the long run.

The same paper, of the 1st February, urges a reduction

Railway freight for the
carriage of sheep and
goats.

in the railway freight for the carriage of sheep, goats, and other animals of small value. The present rates are simply prohibitive. The loss caused by a reduction

in the rates would be more than recouped by increased traffic in live-stock.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
335 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 27th January, writing from Subathu, complains that thefts have lately frequently occurred there, but that the police have not been able to recover the stolen property in a single case. Some persons of bad character have made themselves a terror to the shopkeepers. Lately they passed off a brass ring for a gold one to an ignorant peasant, taking from him Rs. 14 for it. When he found out the fraud, he reported the matter to the police, who arrested two of the men, but afterwards released them, after detaining them for some time at the police-station. The officer in charge of the police-station is always accompanied by one of these scoundrels. Two human corpses have been discovered two miles from Subathu on the Kasoli road. It is supposed that the men were killed by European soldiers of the 2nd Regiment at 3 or 4 P. M. on the 17th January. The cultivators living in the neighbourhood declared that they saw some European soldiers running about in the fields at the time. Again on the 18th idem, in the afternoon, a post-man was attacked by some European soldiers of the same regiment on the Dakahai road and robbed of Rs. 24 he had in his pocket. They also tore up the outer post bag, felt the contents by the hand, but did not tear up the inner bag, thinking that it contained no valuable thing. However, there was in the bag an insured parcel which contained Rs. 500 worth of gold-mohars. The soldiers have been arrested and the case is under enquiry.

Circulation,
376 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, received on the 29th idem, publishes a group of pictures to show how children wearing valuable jewellery are enticed away, robbed and killed by thieves, and how the parents of children, who at

first foolishly decorate them with ornaments, afterwards mourn their deaths.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 1st February, says that some natives of the modern Western civilization. school are very anxious that Western civilization should spread in this country. But the *Najm* will give them a remarkable instance to show what European civilization is and then ask them whether they desire its spread here. On the occasion of the repast given to the Foreign Military Officers at Delhi on the 19th December, Lord Dufferin observed in the course of his speech:—"In conclusion I have only to express my regret that my proximate voyage to Burma will prevent me from entertaining our foreign visitors in Calcutta in the manner I should desire. If they will permit it, I will commission my daughter to welcome them to Government House in Lady Dufferin's name and my own and to give a ball in their honour, in order that they may have an opportunity of convincing themselves how favourable is our climate to feminine beauty; that our ladies' eyes are more fatal than our artillery, their wit more pointed than our bayonets, and that they are ready to give them as kind though, perhaps, a more dangerous welcome to the capital of India as that which we have endeavoured to extend to them in our camp at Delhi." Such was the praise bestowed by a high personage like the Viceroy on English ladies at a public assembly, and this appears to be the perfection of Western civilization. But assuredly not even an ordinary native would ever speak of his women in such terms. Probably India will take more than a hundred years to attain to such a perfect state of so-called civilization. But it is the earnest prayer of the *Najm* that heaven may postpone that evil day and destroy the entire native population rather than make such civilization universal here.

Circulation,
275 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Alam-tab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	... Ayā Singh	1885-86.	1886.	...
2	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	... Barkat Ali	Jan. 25th	Jan. 29th.	203 copies.
3	<i>Afshar-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	... Dīyān Būtā Singh	30th	31st	500 "
					... Dīyān Būtā Singh	25th, 27th & 29th.	28th, 30th, & Feb. 1st respectively.	
4	<i>Agarā Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Shujāu-l-Hasan	21st	Feb. 1st	250 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	... Morādshāh	Ditto	Ditto	... Dilwār Ali	16th & 24th.	27th & 31st respectively.	150 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Muqarrab Husain Khān.	26th	29th	65 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Muḥṣin Rām	27th & 20th.	30th, & Feb. 2nd respectively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunār</i>	... Chunār	Ditto	Weekly	... Babab Ali Khān	26th	Feb. 1st	400 "
9	<i>Almalu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Fakhr-ul-dīn	22nd & 28th.	Jan. 27th & Feb. 1st respectively.	...
10	<i>Aligarh Investigator's Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu & English.	Bi-weekly	... Gulāb Rāi	26th & 30th.	28th & Feb. 1st respectively.	384 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
11	<i>Alam-i-Tasfir</i>	... Dewānpore	Urdu	Bi-monthly	... Rahmatullah	Feb. 1st	Feb. 1st.	106 copies.
12	<i>Alam-i-Akhbar</i>	... Almorā	Hindi	Weekly	... Saif Nand	Jan. 25th	Jan. 28th	250 "
13	<i>Amjad-i-Akhbar</i>	... Badāun	Urdu	Ditto	... Alf Amjad Husain	23th	30th	...

14	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Chandan Lal	...	23rd	...	27th	...	150	"
15	Anjuman-i-Panjab	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjab.	...	30th	...	1st	...	250	"
16	Aror Vank Prakash	... Fyzabad	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Sheo Prasad	For December	...	...	31st	...	408	"
17	Arya Patra	... Bareilly	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Secretary to the Arya	For January	...	...	...	...	435	"
18	Asad	... Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Samaj.	Jan. 26th	...	...	27th	...	182	"
19	Bharat Bandha	... Aligarh	...	Hindi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Ali	" 29th	...	...	1st	...	100	"
20	Bharatendu	... Brindaban	...	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Tot Ram	...	...	...	...	...	250	"
21	Bharat Jivan	... Benares	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rachha Charan Gos- wami.	For January	...	...	31st	...	...	"
22	Dehshat-i-Sikandar	... Rampur	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ram Krishn Varni,	Jan. 25th	...	...	27th	...	1,750	"
23	Delhi Punch	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	" "	27th	...	30th	...	500	"
24	Dharm Sabha Kaper- shah.	... Kapurthala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fazlu-l-din	" "	16th	...	28th	...	335	"
25	Faish-i-Akbar	... Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bawa Arjun Singh	" "	...	...	...	...	355	"
26	Gharib-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Faish-ul- lah Khan.	Feb. 1st	...	...	1st	...	...	"
27	Hind-i-Hind	... Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mahabadi Kishun	Jan. 30th	...	...	31st	...	309	"
28	Hindustan	... Kalkatna	...	Hindi	...	Daily	...	Sadar-i-din	" 29th	...	...	27th, 28th, & 29th, 30th & Feb. 1st.	...	633	"
29	Idam	... Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Raja Rampal Singh,	" 26th to 31st,	...	...	27th & Feb. 2nd respec- tively.	...	280	"
30	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Bi-weekly	...	Muhammad Mir	" 22nd & 23rd,	...	...	27th & 24th respectively.	...	133	"
31	Jalwa-i-Tar	... Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	" 22nd & 27th,	...	...	27th	...	90	"
32	Karamach	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	" 24th	...	...	"	...	265	"
33	Kash Patra	... Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub	" 25th	...	...	"	...	500 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govern- ment).	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
34	Kavi Vachan Sudhā ...	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	1895-96.	1896.	350 copies.
35	Khair Khudh-i-Ālam ...	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Jan. 25th	Feb. 1st	200 "
36	Khair Khudh-i-Ām ...	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Rallā Rām	" 24th & 28th	Jan. 28th & 30th	"
37	Khair Khudh-i-Kash- mir.	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām	" 27th	" 30th.	
38	Khair Khudh-i-Oudh,	Fyzabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Khairat Lal	" 28th	" 31st.	
39	Khair Khudh-i-Pan- jab.	Gujranwala	Ditto	Weekly	Birj Lal	" 15th	" 30th.	400 "
40	Khurshaid-i-Āfag	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mashar Ahsan Khan,	Jan. 28th	1st	200 "
41	Kob-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Hareukh Rai	" 28th, 28th & 30th.	" 29th, 30th & 1st respec- tively.	450 "
42	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Diddar Bakhsh	" 28rd & 30th.	" 27th & Feb. 2nd respec- tively.	100 "
43	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Dās	24th	27th.	400 "
44	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	" 25th	" 27th	90 "
45	Mashir-i-Qaṣar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 26th	" 28th	208 "
46	Masharu-i-Zirḍat	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Munirab Husain Khan.	" For January	" 28th	343 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
47	Mitra Vidā	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Rām	Jan. 25th	" 27th	400 copies.

48	Musli-i-A'm	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	...	Feb. 1st	...	Feb. 2nd	...	100	"
49	Mulki Shuhda	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Faslu-l-din	...	Jan. 25th	...	Jan. 30th.	...	700	"
50	Mulla Dopided	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	"	...	" 28th	...	125	"
51	Muragga-i-Tahetb	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	Bihari Lal	...	For January	...	" 31st	...	200	"
52	Naiyar-i-A'sam	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Amjad Ali	...	Jan. 25th	...	" 29th	...	275	"
53	Najmul-Akhdar	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Ráhu-lah Khán	...	Jan. 24th, 28th & Feb. 1st.	...	" 27th, 29th & Feb. 2nd respectively.	...	200	"
54	Najmul-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Avár Krishn	...	Jan. 23rd	...	" 31st	...	325	"
55	Nam-i-Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Jamná Dás	...	" 30th	...	Feb. 2nd	...	96	"
56	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	...	" 26th	...	Jan. 28th	...	100	"
57	Nasim-i-Jamnapur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammed Isháq	...	" 19th & 26th,	...	" 29th & Feb. 1st respectively.	...	755	"
58	Nisam-i-Mulk	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Fahimul-din	...	" 25th	...	" 30th	...	403	"
59	Nis-i-Afshar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Rev. O. B. Newton	...	" 28th	...	" 29th	...	200	"
60	Nis-i-Akhdar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Eoshan Lal	...	" 30th	...	" 31st	...	415	"
61	Nis-i-Anwar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	" 24th	...	" 28th	...	733 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).	"
62	Nis-i-Akhdar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Fuzat Ali	...	" 27th	...	"	...	375 copies.	"
63	Nis-i-Sudha	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Bárudeva Bhákar	...	"	...	"	...	80	"
64	Oudh Akhdar	...	Urdú	...	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	" 28th to Feb. 1st.	...	" 27th, 28th, 30th, Feb. 1st & 2nd respectively.	...	295	"
65	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sajid Husain	...	Jan. 21st	...	" 29th	...	600	"
66	Panjabi Akhdar	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Shamsul-din	...	" 27th	...	Feb. 2nd	...	125	"
67	Panjabi Punch	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Firoz-l-din	...	"	...	Jan. 30th	...		"
68	Patila Akhdar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Din Muhammad	...	" 26th	...	" 28th	...		"
69	Prayag Samachar	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	...	" 27th	...	" 27th	...		"
70	Prince of Wales	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	...	" 28th	...	" 31st.	...		"
71	Quier	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	" 30th	...	Feb. 1st	...		"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
72	Rafiq-i-A'm	Siākot	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Chand	1885-86. Feb. 1st	1885-86. Feb. 2nd	400 copies.
73	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	Jan. 30th	" 1st	" "
74	Rafiq-i-Akbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 25th	" 28th, 30th &	" "
75	Rakbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Khaddim Ali	" 26th, 28th & 30th.	" Feb. 1st res- pectively.	550
76	Rajputana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hind...	Weekly	Murad Ali	25th	27th	315
77	Reformer	Gurdaspur	Urdu	Ditto	Shamsu-l-din	" 23rd	" 28th	700
78	Rakhtah	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Maha Narayan	" 24th	" 27th	175
79	Rasnah	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	" 27th to Feb. 2nd.	" 27th to Feb. 2nd respec- tively.	600
80	Sadig-i-Akbar	Bahawalpur...	Ditto	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	28th	31st	264
81	Sadig-i-Qudat	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul- Qadir.	" "	" 30th	280
82	Shafiq-i-Badar	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Registrar of the Pan- jab University.	For January	27th	80
83	Shafiq-i-Hind	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Saifu-l-Haq	Jan. 30th	Feb. 1st	400
84	Sham-i-Quds	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Kishan Prasad	" 31st	Jan. 27th	300
85	Shuk-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Furthim,	" 28th	" 28th	175
86	Shuk-i-Akbar	Jhelum	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	" 28th	" 28th	400
87	Shuk-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 4th, 12th & 20th.	" 29th, 30th & 31st respec- tively.	160

88	Subodh Sindhu	... Khandwa	... Maráthi - Hindí.	Ditto	... Lakshman Anant	... 27th	... "	30th	...	210	"
89	Sarar-i-Qateari	... Rampur	... Urdu	Ditto	... Muhammad Rasá	... 28th	... "	31st	...	125	"
90	Takfif	... Morádábád	... Ditto	Ditto	... Ráhat Ali Khán	... 27th	... "	30th	...	80	"
91	Tamanná	... Lucknow	... Ditto	Ditto	... Píran Chand	... 24th	... "	27th	...	150	"
92	Tattya-i-Hind	... Meerut	... Ditto	Ditto	... Ashrat Ali	... "	... "	28th	...	260	"
93	Vasfr-i-Hind	... Siálkot	... Ditto	Ditto	... Mirzá Mavahid	... 31st	... Feb. 2nd	28th to Feb.	...	200	"
94	Victoria Paper	... Ditto	... Ditto	Daily	... Gyán Chand	... 25th to 30th	... Jan. 2nd	28th to Feb.	...	975	"
95	Vrill Dhárá	... Dhár	... Maráthi	Weekly	... Hari Bháskar	... 14th, 21st & 28th.	... "	28th & Feb.	...	120	"
96	Wazíya-i-'Alam	... Ghásipur	... Urdu	Ditto	... Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	... 25th	... "	29th	...	250	"
97	Zarífu-l-Hind	... Meerut	... Ditto	Ditto	... Sábit Ali	... Feb. 1st	... Feb. 2nd.	29th	...	250	"

ALAHABAD :

The 6th February, 1886.

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

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